

Fall 2006

**Juvenile Institution and Parole
Population Projections**

Fiscal Years 2006-07 through 2010-11

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report includes the current juvenile institution and parole population assumptions and projections through June 30, 2011. The projections are based on the most current data available and include only existing laws and regulations. The projections do not include proposed legislation, programs, propositions, or policy changes that have not been signed or affirmed as of the beginning of the projections process.

The total institution population on June 30, 2007, is projected to be 2,630, a decrease of 30 cases from the spring 2006 projection. The institution population is projected to decrease throughout the projection period, approaching 2,260 by June 30, 2011.

The parole population (in-state supervision) on June 30, 2007, is projected to be 2,775, a decrease of 160 cases from the spring 2006 projection. The parole population is also projected to decrease throughout the projection period, down to 2,005 by June 30, 2011.

As in the spring 2006 projections, these projections reflect a stabilized rate of annual juvenile court first admissions. However, both the rate and the number of annual juvenile court first admissions are lower than those in the spring 2006 projection due to a decrease in admissions during fiscal year (FY) 2005-06. Future juvenile court first admissions are projected to decrease slightly throughout the projection period due to decreases expected for the future population of youth in the state.

The current institution population projections are lower than the spring 2006 institution population projections due primarily to fewer juvenile court first admissions. The current parole population projections are lower than the spring 2006 parole population projections due to fewer juvenile court first admission releases to parole.

Institution and parole population projections through June 30, 2008, are as follows:

	<u>Spring 2006 Projection</u>	<u>Current Projection</u>
<u>Institution</u>		
June 30, 2006	2,805	2,887 actual
June 30, 2007	2,660	2,630
June 30, 2008	2,530	2,490
<u>Parole</u>		
June 30, 2006	3,260	3,162 actual
June 30, 2007	2,935	2,775
June 30, 2008	2,645	2,405

**Juvenile Institution and Parole
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PROJECTION HIGHLIGHTS

- The projections are based on the most current data available and include only existing laws and regulations. The projections do not include proposed legislation, programs, propositions, or policy changes.
- Juvenile court first admissions are projected to decrease slightly throughout the projection period, from **715** for FY 2006-07 down to **675** admissions by FY 2010-11. The admission rate, admissions per 100,000 State population aged 12-17 years, is assumed to stabilize at the FY 2005-06 rate of **20.8** (lower than the spring 2006 assumption of 22.7 based on FY 2004-05).
- Criminal court first admissions will level at **5**, annually, beginning in FY 2006-07 (no change from the spring 2006 projection).
- "M" case admissions (criminal court commitments housed in juvenile institutions) will stabilize at **90** annually (no change from the spring 2006 projection).
- Annual parole violator admissions will decrease due to decreases in the parole population, from **590** down to **275** during the next five years (lower than the spring 2006 projection of 710 down to 335 admissions).
- Institution length of stay (LOS) for future first parole releases will decrease during the next several years due primarily to lower parole consideration dates (PCD's), from an average of 34.9 months for FY 2005-06 releases to **29.6** by FY 2010-11 (the spring 2006 projection assumed future LOS would average 28.5 months).
- The total institution population on June 30, 2007, is projected to be **2,630**, 30 lower than the spring 2006 projection of 2,660. The institution population is projected to drop during the following year approaching 2,490 by June 30, 2008, (40 lower than the spring 2006 projection of 2,530).
- The institution population will continue to decrease slowly reaching **2,260** by June 30, 2011, 95 lower than the spring 2006 projection for June 30, 2011, of 2,355. The fall 2006 institution population projection is lower than the spring 2006 projection due primarily to fewer juvenile court first admissions.
- The in-state parole population on June 30, 2007, is projected to be **2,775**, 160 lower than the spring 2006 projection of 2,935. The in-state parole population is projected to decrease during the following year approaching 2,405 by June 30, 2008, (240 lower than the spring 2006 projection of 2,645).

- The in-state parole population will continue to decrease gradually after June 30, 2008 reaching **2,005** by June 30, 2011. (The spring 2006 projection for June 30, 2011 was 2,290.) The fall 2006 parole population projection is lower than the spring 2006 projection due to fewer juvenile court first admission releases to parole.
- The total female institution population is projected to drop throughout the projection period due to fewer admissions, approaching 99 by June 30, 2011, (close to the spring 2006 projection). The female in-state parole population is also projected to decrease down to 160 by June 30, 2011, (also close to the spring 2006 projection.)

PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS

Specific assumptions regarding the major factors affecting the juvenile populations--enacted laws, first admissions, parole violator admissions, institution length of stay, and parole length of stay--are discussed below:

Enacted Laws with Population Impact

Proposition 21, Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Preventive Act

Effective March 7, 2000, it is not known what impact this initiative had on the juvenile institution population. However, since these projections include institution population and movement trends through June 30, 2006, any impact the initiative may have had is now included. As of June 30, 2006, there were 319 first admission cases in the institution population identified as Prop 21 cases.

Chapter 6, Statutes of 1996, (Senate Bill (SB) 681, Hurtt)

Effective January 1, 1997, this legislation requires counties to pay the State for each juvenile court commitment pursuant to a scale based on commitment offense. More specifically, counties pay 50 percent of the per capita institutional cost for offense category V juvenile court commitments, 75 percent for category VI commitments, and 100 percent for category VII commitments. For all other commitments, counties currently pay the State \$185 per month for the time a commitment stays in an institution; the rate prior to sliding scale for all commitment types was \$25 per month. The number of juvenile court first commitments dropped significantly since the enactment of this legislation.

First Admissions

For projecting juvenile court first admissions, an historical base of juvenile court first admissions since July 1988 was considered along with Department of Finance State population estimates for youth aged 12-17 years. The number of annual juvenile court first admissions fluctuated up and down over the last several years, and beginning in FY 1996-97 the level of admissions dropped, primarily due to the enactment of SB 681 (the "Sliding Scale" legislation). Actual admissions for FY 1995-96 totaled 2,878, compared to 2,301 for FY 1996-97 and 1,916 for FY 1997-98. The number of juvenile

court admissions has continued to drop since then and it is not clear why. Only 711 commitments were admitted for FY 2005-06. Other factors, such as declining juvenile felony arrests, may be contributing to the drop.

The juvenile court first admission rate, admissions per 100,000 State population, aged 12-17 years, also fluctuated up and down over the last several years with a similar drop in the level beginning in FY 1996-97. The drop in the admission rate slowed during the last two years; the juvenile court first admission rate for FY 2004-05 was 22.7 compared to 20.8 for FY 2005-06. The admission rate for FY 1995-96, prior to the "Sliding Scale" legislation, was 104.2. Actual juvenile court first admissions and admission rates beginning with FY 1988-89 are shown in Table A below:

Table A

<u>Year</u>	<u>Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>	<u>Admission Rate</u>
1988-89	2,515	108.1
1989-90	2,394	102.3
1990-91	2,398	99.7
1991-92	2,635	105.9
1992-93	2,609	101.2
1993-94	2,422	91.5
1994-95	2,771	102.4
1995-96	2,878	104.2
1996-97	2,301	81.5
1997-98	1,916	66.6
1998-99	2,026	69.5
1999-00	1,907	64.5
2000-01	1,676	55.4
2001-02	1,389	44.5
2002-03	1,236	38.3
2003-04	1,075	32.4
2004-05	769	22.7
2005	810	23.8
2005-06	711	20.8

The declines in juvenile court first admissions and admission rates beginning in FY 1989-90 were driven primarily by decreases in admissions from Los Angeles County; admissions from other counties steadily increased. Beginning in FY 1996-97, however, the level of admissions and rates from other counties also dropped, from 2,155 admissions during FY 1995-96 down to 1,673 for FY 1996-97 and to 1,471 for FY 1997-98. Admissions during FY 1998-99 increased slightly to 1,523, but then dropped again during FY 1999-00 down to 1,393. FY 2000-01, FY 2001-02, and FY 2002-03 admissions from other counties totaled 1,238, 1,019, and 904 respectively, compared to 818 for FY 2003-04, and 627 for both FY 2004-05 and calendar year (CY) 2005. During FY 2005-06, admissions from other counties totaled 537.

The level of annual Los Angeles County admissions and admission rates dropped again beginning in FY 1996-97, from 723 admissions for FY 1995-96 down to 628, 445, 503, 514, 438, and 370 for FY 1996-97 through 2001-02. FY 2002-03 admissions from Los Angeles County totaled 332, while FY 2003-04 totaled 257 and FY 2004-05 admissions totaled 142. For FY 2005-06, admissions from Los Angeles County increased to 174. The Los Angeles County admission rate for FY 2005-06 was only 18.1 compared to 92.2 for FY 1995-96.

The increase in juvenile court first admissions during FY 1998-99 can be attributed almost entirely to increases in admissions from San Bernardino County. Annual juvenile court first admissions from San Bernardino County increased from 116 during FY 1997-98 to 176 during FY 1998-99, and to 191 and 274 during FY 1999-00 and FY 2000-01, respectively. Admissions from San Bernardino County dropped after that, down to 146 during FY 2001-02, to 80 during FY 2002-03, to 79 during FY 2003-04, and 54 for FY 2004-05. Admissions for FY 2005-06 totaled 46. Table B below displays juvenile court first admissions and admission rates for Los Angeles County, San Bernardino County, and all other counties:

Table B

<u>Year</u>	<u>Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>					
	<u>Los Angeles County</u>		<u>San Bernardino County</u>		<u>All Other Counties</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1988-89	1,129	153.8	39	33.5	1,347	91.3
1989-90	983	135.3	36	29.4	1,375	92.2
1990-91	950	129.3	58	44.5	1,390	90.2
1991-92	1,047	140.7	71	51.6	1,517	94.4
1992-93	991	130.8	79	55.0	1,539	91.8
1993-94	674	87.7	43	29.1	1,705	98.5
1994-95	625	80.4	81	53.3	2,065	116.2
1995-96	723	92.2	61	39.0	2,094	115.0
1996-97	628	79.1	87	53.9	1,586	84.9
1997-98	445	55.3	116	69.7	1,355	71.1
1998-99	503	61.9	176	102.6	1,347	69.7
1999-00	514	62.6	191	107.6	1,202	61.3
2000-01	438	52.5	274	147.4	964	48.1
2001-02	370	43.2	146	74.3	873	42.3
2002-03	332	37.4	80	38.6	824	38.7
2003-04	257	28.0	79	36.9	739	33.9
2004-05	142	15.1	54	24.8	573	25.8
2005	183	19.2	50	22.9	577	25.8
2005-06	174	18.1	46	21.1	491	21.9

Since it is not known whether the level of future admissions and admission rates will increase again (as they did during CY 2005), or decrease, juvenile court first admissions are projected to stabilize at the FY 2005-06 admission rate of 20.8. The

spring 2006 population projections assumed that admissions would stabilize at 22.7 admissions per 100,000 State population of youth, based on admissions for FY 2004-05.

Annual juvenile court first admissions are projected to decrease slightly due to decreases expected for the future population of youth in the State, from 715 down to 675 admissions. The fall 2006 projections are lower than the spring 2006 projections:

Table C

<u>Year</u>	<u>Projected Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>		
	<u>Fall 2006</u>	<u>Spring 2006</u>	<u>Difference</u>
2006-07	715	780	-65
2007-08	710	775	-65
2008-09	700	770	-70
2009-10	690	755	-65
2010-11	675	740	-65

Juvenile court first admissions for violent offenses, including homicide, robbery, assault, sex, and kidnapping will continue to represent the majority of admissions. For future admissions, the fall 2006 projections assume that FY 2005-06 offense trends will continue, as shown in Table D below:

Table D

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent of Admissions</u>			
	<u>Violent</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>Other</u>
1993-94	53.9	33.3	8.0	4.8
1994-95	52.6	32.6	8.5	6.3
1995-96	52.4	32.0	7.9	7.7
1996-97	56.3	30.5	6.5	6.7
1997-98	57.5	28.9	6.2	7.4
1998-99	54.2	31.0	7.1	7.7
1999-00	53.0	33.7	6.4	6.9
2000-01	51.8	33.9	5.9	8.5
2001-02	56.3	30.8	5.0	7.9
2002-03	56.9	27.9	6.0	9.2
2003-04	61.8	25.1	4.4	8.7
2004-05	64.7	21.8	3.1	10.4
2005	65.7	20.9	3.9	9.5
2005-06	64.8	21.7	4.4	9.1

Criminal court first admission projections are based on a short-term admission trend. Prior to FY 1995-96, the number of annual criminal court first admissions fluctuated between 161 and 218. However, due to legislation enacted during 1994 prohibiting juvenile commitments from criminal court for certain types of cases, admissions

dropped to 92 during FY 1995-96 and have continued to decrease since then. FY 1996-97 and FY 1997-98 criminal court admissions totaled 117 and 80, respectively, compared to 61 for FY 1998-99, 38 for FY 1999-00, and 22 for FY 2000-01. Actual admissions during CY 2005 and FY 2005-06 totaled 6 and 1, respectively, compared to a range of 4 to 9 admissions (annually) for FY 2001-02 through FY 2004-05. Future criminal court first admissions are projected to stabilize at 5 admissions, annually, beginning in FY 2006-07 (no change from the spring 2006 projection).

Projections of "M" case and "E" case admissions (criminal court commitments housed in juvenile institutions) are also based on short-term admission trends. "E" case admissions are cases (minors) admitted under an agreement effective July 1, 2004, between the Juvenile Division and Adult Division, while "M" cases are court ordered admissions housed in juvenile institutions since 1984. The enactment of legislation effective July 22, 1996 (Assembly Bill (AB) 3369), however, limited "M" case admissions to cases under 18 years of age. Prior to the enactment of AB 3369, the number of "M" case admissions under 18 years of age had gradually increased, while those 18 years of age and older slowly decreased, as shown in Table E below:

Table E

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total "M"</u> <u>Case Admissions</u>	<u>Under 18</u> <u>At Admission</u>	<u>18 Years</u> <u>And Older</u>
1991-92	912	104	808
1992-93	1,010	132	878
1993-94	858	158	700
1994-95	861	142	719
1995-96	756	205	551
1996-97	326	203	123
1997-98	143	143	-
1998-99	117	117	-
1999-00	88	88	-
2000-01	76	76	-
2001-02	59	59	-
2002-03	66	66	-
2003-04	65	65	-
2004-05	60	60	-
2005	90	90	-
2005-06	87	87	-

"M" case and "E" case admissions over age 17.5 years are restricted to those with earliest possible release dates prior to age 21. Since "M" and "E" case admissions are no longer the responsibility of the Juvenile Division once they are eligible for parole, or reach age 18 if their eligibility is not prior to their 21st birthday, all admissions are transferred to the Adult Division after completion of their time.

Future “M” case admissions are projected to stabilize at 90, annually, beginning in FY 2006-07, no change from the spring 2006 projection. The number of “E” cases in juvenile institutions dropped from an average of 97 during FY 2004-05 down to 89 for CY 2005, and to 86 for FY 2005-06. The fall 2006 projection assumes that the number of “E” cases in juvenile institutions will stabilize at 85, no change from the spring 2006 projection.

Parole Violator Admissions

The number of parole violator admissions, including recommitments, during FY 2005-06 totaled 775 compared to 840 admissions for CY 2005, 906 admissions for FY 2004-05, 795 for FY 2003-04, and 926 for FY 2002-03. The number of annual parole violator admissions has not been this low since FY 1988-89. The drop in the level of annual parole violator admissions is due primarily to the decline in the parole population, which is driven by fewer institution admissions and releases to parole. The following table shows the change in the number of parole violator admissions compared to parole average daily population beginning with FY 1988-89:

Table F

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parole Violator Admissions</u>	<u>Parole ADP</u>	<u>PV Admissions Per Parole ADP</u>
1988-89	972	3,782	25.8
1989-90	1,324	4,495	29.5
1990-91	1,284	4,673	27.5
1991-92	1,324	4,530	29.2
1992-93	1,192	4,759	25.1
1993-94	1,372	4,915	27.9
1994-95	1,629	4,749	34.3
1995-96	1,264	4,797	26.3
1996-97	1,251	5,013	25.0
1997-98	1,274	5,106	24.9
1998-99	1,056	4,995	21.1
1999-00	1,052	4,721	22.3
2000-01	1,016	4,291	23.7
2001-02	886	4,052	21.9
2002-03	926	3,950	23.4
2003-04	795	3,884	20.5
2004-05	906	3,739	24.2
2005	840	3,478	24.2
2005-06	775	3,246	23.9

As in the spring 2006 projections, the fall 2006 projections assume that the most recent rate of return for institution parole releases will stabilize for future parolees. Although the rate of return is projected to be constant, the number of parole violator admissions is projected to drop, annually, due to further decreases expected for the parole

population and the number of projected releases to parole (which are driven by the lower level of future juvenile court first admissions). Annual parole violator admissions are projected to drop from 590 during FY 2006-07 to 275 by FY 2010-11, an average of 49 per month down to 23. The spring 2006 projection also assumed a drop, from 710 down to 335 during the same time period.

Institution Length of Stay for Juvenile Cases

Length of stay for juvenile cases consists of the anticipated length of stay as reflected in initial PCD's, the net effect of time adds and cuts, and the impact of any law/policy changes. Division of Juvenile Justice staff have been assigning initial PCD's since November 2002 and making time add and time cut decisions since January 2004; the Board of Parole Hearings continues to make decisions regarding parole release and parole revocation.

Prior to FY 2002-03, institution length of stay for first releases to parole increased steadily for several years, averaging 35.9 months for FY 2001-02 and 34.9 months for FY 2000-01, compared to 34.2 for FY 1999-00 and 34.3 for FY 1998-99. The average for FY 1997-98 first parole releases was 31.1 months, compared to 26.9, 27.0, and 25.1 for FY 1996-97, FY 1995-96, and FY 1994-95, respectively. The increases in institution length of stay were driven by increases in PCD's and time adds. (Prior to FY 1994-95, there were decreases in institution length of stay that were driven primarily by decreases in time adds and increases in time cuts.) Beginning in FY 2002-03, changes in institution LOS for first releases were driven primarily by higher time adds as shown in Table G below:

Table G

<u>Year of Release To Parole</u>	<u>Average LOS (In Months)</u>	<u>Average PCD</u>	<u>Average Time Adds</u>	<u>Average Time Cuts</u>
1990-91	25.6	20.7	6.0	-1.1
1991-92	25.4	21.4	5.4	-1.4
1992-93	24.4	21.4	4.6	-1.6
1993-94	23.6	21.4	4.2	-2.0
1994-95	25.1	22.7	4.7	-2.3
1995-96	27.0	23.7	5.8	-2.5
1996-97	26.9	23.6	5.6	-2.3
1997-98	31.1	25.7	7.4	-2.0
1998-99	34.3	27.2	8.7	-1.6
1999-00	34.2	27.1	8.8	-1.7
2000-01	34.9	26.4	9.8	-1.3
2001-02	35.9	27.4	9.6	-1.1
2002-03	35.7	26.7	10.0	-1.0
2003-04	34.0	24.5	10.5	-1.0
2004-05	33.0	24.0	10.3	-1.3
2005-06	34.9	23.9	12.5	-1.5

During the next several years, institution length of stay is estimated to continue to decrease gradually due to lower PCD's. Institution length of stay for first parole releases is estimated to average **29.6** months by FY 2010-11 (**24.2** months for all releases). FY 2005-06 PCD and net time add/cut decisions were assumed to stabilize for both future first admissions and parole violator admissions. The spring 2006 projections assumed institution length of stay by FY 2010-11 would average 28.5 months (21.8 months for all releases) based on CY 2005 decisions.

Overall PCD's for future first admissions, based on FY 2005-06 decisions, will average 21.7 months, lower than the spring 2006 assumption of 22.1 months based on CY 2005 decisions. PCD's for future parole violator admissions is estimated to average 5.5 months, close to the spring 2006 assumption of 5.4 months. The net of time adds and cuts for first admissions is expected to average **4.0** months per ward per year, higher than the average of 3.7 months assumed in the spring 2006 projections. For parole violator admissions, the net of time adds and cuts is also assumed to be higher, averaging 4.4 months per ward per year, compared to the 3.6 month average assumed in the spring projections.

Institution Length of Stay for "M" Cases

For the last several years, institution length of stay for "M" case releases has fluctuated between 12.0 and 16.7 months. The average was 13.9 months for FY 2005-06 releases, compared to 16.4 months for FY 2004-05 releases, 15.2 months for FY 2003-04, and 16.0 for FY 2002-03. Institution length of stay averaged 13.4 months for FY 2001-02 releases, compared to the averages of 16.4, 14.3, 12.0, and 13.5 for releases during FY 2000-01, FY 1999-00, FY 1998-99, and FY 1997-98, respectively. Prior to FY 1997-98, "M" case institution length of stay increased steadily from 17.6 months for 1994-95 to an average of 21.1 months by FY 1996-97. The increases were driven primarily by increases in sentences due to a continuing increase in cases admitted for violent offenses. The drop in the level of institution length of stay for "M" cases is due to the enactment of AB 3369 restricting the maximum age of "M" case admissions to 18 years.

Institution length of stay for future "M" case releases is projected to continue to be lower than in the past. If "M" cases do not transfer early (to the Adult Division) for program or disciplinary reasons, they will transfer at their earliest possible release date (EPRD), if it is prior to their 21st birthday. They will transfer at age 18 if their EPRD is not prior to their 21st birthday. By FY 2010-11, institution length of stay for all "M" case releases is projected to average 14.9 months.

Parole Length of Stay

The average length of stay on parole for juveniles increased gradually during the last several years, from 16.1 months for FY 1990-91 parole departures to 21.2 for FY 2001-02. The average parole length of stay for FY 2002-03 and FY 2003-04

dropped to 19.8 months, while the FY 2004-05 and Y 2005-06 averages increased to 20.4 and 21.1 months, respectively:

Table H

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parole Departures</u>	<u>Average LOS</u>
1990-91	3,441	16.1
1991-92	3,323	16.5
1992-93	3,185	17.1
1993-94	3,346	17.2
1994-95	3,408	17.4
1995-96	3,082	18.5
1996-97	3,200	18.5
1997-98	3,327	18.8
1998-99	3,143	19.4
1999-00	3,176	20.5
2000-01	2,837	20.6
2001-02	2,678	21.2
2002-03	2,642	19.8
2003-04	2,493	19.8
2004-05	2,482	20.4
2005-06	2,040	21.1

The increases in parole length of stay beginning in FY 1992-93 were due, in part, to early parole intervention efforts for parolees committing less serious parole violations. These efforts were facilitated by the use of strategies such as electronic monitoring to enhance supervision and the availability of relapse programs in lieu of revocation. The increases in parole length of stay were also due to a continuing increase in the percentage of violent cases being released to parole with more jurisdiction time available, i.e., more cases with jurisdiction to age 25 instead of 21.

While the percentage of cases being released to parole with more jurisdiction time available continues to be high, and available jurisdiction time (while on parole) increases because of lower institution length of stay, average parole time is expected to increase. Length of stay on parole for parolees is projected to increase, gradually, approaching **28.5** months for FY 2010-11 parole departures.

Female Population Projections

Prior to FY 1996-97, the female institution population increased for several years: from 286 on June 30, 1993, to 294 on June 30, 1994, and to 333 and 382 on June 30, 1995 and June 30, 1996, respectively. The increases were due primarily to increases in the number of juvenile court first admissions--of which violent offenses represented the majority. The female institution population during FY 1996-97 dropped 72 wards down to 310 by June 30, 1997, (juvenile cases in the population dropped 33 while the number

of “M” cases dropped 39). This drop appears to be driven by the enactment of both the “Sliding Scale” legislation and the “M” case legislation (AB 3369). The female institution population after June 30, 1997 increased gradually, reaching 331 by June 30, 2000. During FY 2000-01, the female population remained fairly stable; the population has dropped gradually since then down to 129 on June 30, 2006.

The total female institution population is projected to continue to decrease gradually throughout the projection period due to fewer institution admissions, approaching 99 by June 30, 2011 (Table III, page 14). The female in-state parole population is also projected to decrease from 241 on June 30, 2006, down to 160 by June 30, 2011, (Table IV, page 15). The fall 2006 female institution and parole population projections for June 30, 2011, are close to the spring 2006 projections of around 100 and 165, respectively.

Juvenile Institution Population Projections
Fiscal Years 2006-07 Through 2010-11

TABLE I

	Actual					Projected				
	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Institution Population at										
Beginning of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	6,687	5,775	4,815	3,805	3,030	2,671	2,405	2,300	2,210	2,130
"M" Cases.....	89	72	64	83	82	96	100	105	105	105
Total.....	6,776	5,847	4,879	3,888	3,112	2,767	2,505	2,405	2,315	2,235
Admissions										
First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	1,389	1,236	1,075	769	711	715	710	700	690	675
Criminal Court.....	9	8	4	8	1	5	5	5	5	5
Parole Violators.....	886	926	795	906	775	590	520	395	335	275
"M" Cases.....	59	66	65	60	87	90	90	90	90	90
Total.....	2,343	2,236	1,939	1,743	1,574	1,400	1,325	1,190	1,120	1,045
Departures										
Releases to Parole.....	2,390	2,518	2,371	2,027	1,483	1,355	1,080	995	910	830
Discharges.....	713	594	465	302	319	195	230	175	185	165
Other.....	93	18	48	129	44	26	30	20	15	15
"M" Cases.....	76	74	46	61	73	86	85	90	90	95
Total.....	3,272	3,204	2,930	2,519	1,919	1,662	1,425	1,280	1,200	1,105
Institution Population at										
End of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	5,775	4,815	3,805	3,030	2,671	2,405	2,300	2,210	2,130	2,075
"M" Cases.....	72	64	83	82	96	100	105	105	105	100
Total.....	5,847	4,879	3,888	3,112	2,767	2,505	2,405	2,315	2,235	2,175
"E" cases*.....				93	94	85	85	85	85	85
Total with "E" Cases....				3,205	2,861	2,590	2,490	2,400	2,320	2,260
Contract Cases**.....		40	44	27	26	40				
Total Population		4,919	3,932	3,232	2,887	2,630	2,490	2,400	2,320	2,260
Length of Stay at Release										
Juvenile Cases										
All Parole Releases	29.0	27.6	26.3	24.0	22.8	23.4	23.6	23.8	24.0	24.2
First Parole Releases	35.9	35.7	34.0	33.0	34.9	33.5	31.8	30.2	30.1	29.6
"M" Cases										
All Releases	13.4	16.0	15.2	16.4	13.9	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.7	14.9

*Criminal court commitments housed in juvenile facilities.

**Housing contract with Los Angeles County.

Juvenile Parole Population Projections
Fiscal Years 2006-07 Through 2010-11

TABLE II

	Actual					Projected				
	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Total Parole Population at										
Beginning of Fiscal Year....	4,494	4,293	4,215	4,161	3,756	3,259	2,860	2,480	2,325	2,185
Received on Parole.....	2,477	2,564	2,439	2,077	1,543	1,355	1,080	995	910	830
Departures from Parole.....	2,678	2,642	2,493	2,482	2,040	1,754	1,460	1,150	1,050	950
Parole Revocations.....	912	947	822	936	835	590	520	395	335	275
Discharges.....	1,766	1,695	1,671	1,546	1,205	1,164	940	755	715	675
In-State Parole Population										
End of Fiscal Year.....	4,160	4,089	4,037	3,643	3,162	2,775	2,405	2,255	2,120	2,005
Out-of-State Parole Population										
End of Fiscal Year.....	133	126	124	113	97	85	75	70	65	60
Total Parole Population at										
End of Fiscal Year.....	4,293	4,215	4,161	3,756	3,259	2,860	2,480	2,325	2,185	2,065
Length of Stay										
All Departures.....	21.2	19.8	19.8	20.4	21.1	22.6	24.1	25.5	27.0	28.5

Juvenile Institution Population Projections
Fiscal Years 2006-07 Through 2010-11
Females

TABLE III

	Actual					Projected				
	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	316	263	234	190	143	126	115	110	105	100
"M" Cases.....	8	7	1	7	3	1	2	2	2	2
Total.....	324	270	235	197	146	127	117	112	107	102
Admissions										
First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	85	78	68	31	37	40	40	40	40	40
Criminal Court.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Parole Violators.....	56	48	59	35	39	30	25	25	20	20
"M" Cases.....	3	0	7	1	3	2	2	2	2	2
Total.....	145	126	134	68	79	72	68	67	62	63
Departures										
Releases to Parole.....	157	150	155	112	83	79	68	68	64	65
Other.....	38	5	16	2	10	2	3	2	1	1
"M" Cases.....	4	6	1	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
Total.....	199	161	172	119	98	82	73	72	67	68
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	263	234	190	143	126	115	110	105	100	95
"M" Cases.....	7	1	7	3	1	2	2	2	2	2
Total.....	270	235	197	146	127	117	112	107	102	97
"E" Cases*.....				1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total with "E" Cases....				147	129	119	114	109	104	99
Length of Stay at Parole Release										
Juvenile Cases										
All Parole Releases	24.9	22.3	21.8	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.0	20.9	20.9	20.8
First Parole Releases	31.3	28.9	28.5	29.2	35.0	34.7	34.3	34.0	33.6	33.3
"M" Cases										
All Releases	17.8	21.5	22.7	10.4	14.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0

*Criminal court commitments housed in juvenile facilities.

Juvenile Parole Population Projections
Fiscal Years 2006-07 Through 2010-11
Females

TABLE IV

	Actual					Projected				
	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Total Parole Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year.....	279	281	304	312	282	248	225	205	185	170
Received on Parole.....	163	161	164	115	84	79	68	68	64	65
Departures from Parole.....	161	138	156	145	118	102	88	88	79	70
Parole Revocations.....	56	49	60	36	40	30	25	25	20	20
Discharges.....	105	89	96	109	78	72	63	63	59	50
In-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	272	298	308	277	241	220	200	180	165	160
Out-of-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	9	6	4	5	7	5	5	5	5	5
Total Parole Population at End of Fiscal Year.....	281	304	312	282	248	225	205	185	170	165
Length of Stay All Departures.....	23.2	22.7	20.7	27.6	27.2	27.9	28.7	29.4	30.1	30.9